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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

WILLIAM J. SEWELL

DEC. 17, 1902—FEB. 8, 1903

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HON. WILLIAM L. SEWELL

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

WILLIAM J. SEWELL

(Late a Senator from New Jersey),

DELIVERED IN THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

CATT. FOR
LOAN STACK
(DOC. COLL.)

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DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

JANUARY 6, 1902.

The Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou, with whom are the issues of life and death, we are in Thy presence bowed, humble and reverent, as we remember that a chair upon this floor is vacant and that an honored member has passed from among us. Let Thy compassion be the succor and stay of the wife and children who are bereaved and of the great circle of friends by whom he was loved and whom he loved in return.

Nor would we forget, as we come to Thee, Thine honored and beloved servant, the junior Senator from Arkansas. Maintain his fortitude and flow of cheerful spirits. Bless the means used for the relief of his bodily suffering. Grant to return him to such health and strength as he usually possesses, and speedily bring him back with Thy benediction to his place upon this floor.

These and all other mercies we humbly ask, in the name of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

DEATH OF SENATOR WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, it is my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my colleague, Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL. He died at his home, in Camden, on December 27, at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes in the morning.

On some other day I shall ask that the business of the Senate be laid aside that appropriate tribute may be paid to his memory. I offer the following resolutions, for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey offers the resolutions which he sends to the desk, and asks for their present consideration. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolutions?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I also offer the following resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 7, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

JANUARY 7, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The message also transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

DECEMBER 9, 1902.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Wednesday, the 17th of December, at some convenient hour, I shall submit resolutions in regard to the death of my late colleague, WILLIAM J. SEWELL, in order that appropriate tribute may be paid to his memory. Circumstances have been such that I have heretofore been unable to present the resolutions.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

DECEMBER 17, 1902.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, in pursuance of the notice heretofore given, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey submits resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That it is with deep regret and profound sorrow that the Senate hears the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Senate extends to his family and to the people of the State of New Jersey sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay fitting tribute to his high character and distinguished services.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit to the family of the deceased and o the governor of the State of New Jersey a copy of these resolutions, with the action of the Senate thereon.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect, at the conclusion of these exercises, the Senate do adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolutions?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Address of Mr. Kean, of New Jersey.

Mr. President: Almost a twelvemonth has rolled away since the mortal remains of General Sewell were conveyed to their last resting place in the beautiful cemetery of Harleigh, near Camden, N. J., and yet we feel the loss that has befallen his country and his State as if it were but yesterday.

We miss him here—that tall, soldier-like form, which for many years held conspicuous place among us, the friend and colleague to whose memory we pay our tribute to-day.

In his rise from narrow and humble beginning to eminence and leadership General Sewell exemplified those qualities of mind and heart which we have come to recognize as typical American. Gifted with resolution, patience, firmness, self-reliance, he was destined to master in time whatever task he undertook—to prove his mettle in any field to which duty or opportunity might call him.

Thoroughness, constancy, and loyalty were his watchwords. His success he owed to no caprice of fortune. He won against odds; it was the fruit of struggle and training—of capacity unfolding itself as opportunity came—of that broad and hard experience in which our leaders in war, in politics, and in industry have almost all been bred.

To this school—the school of Clay, of Jackson, of Lincoln, of Grant, of Garfield, of McKinley—William J. Sewell clearly belonged. His leadership was established under the same conditions and through the same qualities.

He was a younger son of a family of yeoman proprietors possessing a freehold in the parish of Sebergham, Cumberland, England. His father obtained a commission in the civil

service and went to Castlebar, county of Mayo, Ireland, as "collector of internal revenues" for that county, where he married a daughter of Captain Joyce, of the Fifth Regiment of Irish Dragoon Guards. The Joyce family was of Protestant Scotch-Irish descent. Although General SEWELL had but little Irish blood in his veins he cherished the greatest affection for the land of his birth and early associations.

Born in 1835, he was left an orphan at an early age; he followed a brother to the city of New York. As a youth he was adventurous and romantic, and at the age of 18 gave up a good business opening in order to enlist before the mast of an American merchantman, the *Flyaway*, sailing for Chinese ports. After an adventurous voyage, on which he distinguished himself for courage, he returned to the United States as first mate of that vessel. He engaged in several business undertakings, and when the war broke out he had so many friends he was able to raise a company of his own, with which he enlisted in the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers and became its captain.

He participated in all of the engagements in which the Fifth New Jersey took part, and in July, 1862, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. He became colonel in September of the same year.

At Chancellorsville he commanded the Second New Jersey Brigade and led a timely and successful charge against the enemy—a piece of soldierly skill and daring which won immediate recognition, and later was awarded a medal of honor by Congress.

Though wounded, he resumed his field duties for the Gettysburg campaign, and on the second day's fight at Gettysburg was in the front line of the Federal left wing so fiercely assaulted by Longstreet. There he again showed the greatest

gallantry and was again—and this time more seriously—wounded. From July 2 to August 31, 1864, he was retired for disability. But entering the service afresh as colonel of the Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, he participated in the wasting Virginia campaign which preceded Lee's surrender.

For meritorious services he received brevets both as brigadier and as major general.

From 1872 to the time of his death he devoted much labor to organizing and strengthening the National Guard of New Jersey, bringing it to a new and highly creditable level of efficiency.

Soon after the outbreak of the war with Spain, President McKinley commissioned him a major-general of volunteers. It was his earnest wish to serve his country again in arms, but a higher duty interposed, and at the earnest request of his Republican colleagues in this body he decided to decline the appointment pressed upon him. Many of you will recall the appeal that was made to him not to abandon his seat in the Senate.

"We do this," the letter read, "knowing that the appointment is well merited by your distinguished military career and your genius for organization and command, but we feel in this exigency neither the party nor the country can forego in the Senate the influence of your experience, ability, patriotism, and integrity in legislative service."

The fidelity and capacity he had shown as a soldier were to assure his success in civil life. After being mustered out of the service he wasted no time in seeking employment. The first place that offered was accepted, and, though not a remunerative one, proved to be most fortunate. It was with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Trenton. His great executive ability in even minor positions was quickly recognized, and

he was sent to Camden as yardmaster. Diligence and competence soon earned him promotion; he rose through the various grades to be general superintendent, vice-president, and finally president of what is now known as the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company.

General SEWELL'S active political career began in 1872 with his election to the State senate from Camden County. He served three three-year terms in the senate, and was its president while the Republican party had control. He fathered the resolution creating a commission to suggest amendments to the State constitution, and led the fight for their adoption. He also took a conspicuous part in the passage of New Jersey's general railroad law and of the railroad municipal tax and municipal corporation acts.

In 1881 he first entered this body, having been chosen to succeed the Hon. Theodore F. Randolph. Six years later he failed of reelection, the legislature having a Democratic majority on joint ballot. But in 1895 he regained his seat, succeeding the Hon. John R. McPherson. In 1901 he was elected for a third term, only a fraction of which he served. His last appearance in this body was at the extraordinary session called by the President which terminated March 9, 1901.

In his own State he long exercised an exceptional influence in party councils. He headed our State delegations to the Republican conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900, and was New Jersey's recognized spokesman in all those gatherings. His power in the State organization was sometimes disputed, but never overthrown. On the contrary, it grew with time, for it was based on unquestioned capacity, courage, loyalty, and integrity.

In all the heated and prejudiced struggles of faction no one could justly reproach WILLIAM J. SEWELL with a broken promise or a dishonorable betrayal.

Of his service in this body I need say little. Here, where his character was intimately known, his sterling virtues were amply appreciated. He made few speeches. The part he played was not spectacular. Yet the work he did was eminently useful and lasting. His judgment on all important legislation was sought and valued. He was a tower of strength in council. His voice was potent in all decisions on legislative or party policy.

In manner General SEWELL has been charged with a certain brusqueness and coldness. There was a hint of military precision in his attitude. He sometimes carried directness to the point of bluntness, but this manner reflected only his own deeper tendencies of thought and character. He believed in openness, in candor, in plain speaking and straightforward action. He scorned concealment and indirection, and he detested shams and insincerity.

To all who knew him intimately this surface roughness covered a tender and generous heart. Always open, always high-minded, he won the ungrudging respect of his opponents, while attaching his friends to him in ever-tightening bonds of trust and love.

> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

ADDRESS OF MR. COCKRELL, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is eminently fitting that to-day the Senate of the United States of America should lay aside its legislative labors in order to pay its last tribute of respect, friendship, and honor to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, late a Senator in this Chamber from the State of New Jersey.

General SEWELL was born December 16, 1835, in Ireland, came to this country at the age of 18 years, and died at his home in Camden, N. J., December 27, 1901, respected, honored, and loved by the good people of his adopted State and by all who knew him personally or knew of his noble, manly character and worth. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

His life record is a brilliant and illustrious one, worthy of emulation and inspiring and encouraging to those who closely study it. At the age of 18 years, in this, his adopted country, he entered the arena for his life work with a sound body and a clear, vigorous mind; with honesty of purpose, fidelity in the discharge of every duty and trust, great or small, and firm determination to achieve success honorably and legitimately.

He engaged in mercantile pursuits; and early after the beginning of the civil war in 1861, being loyally and patriotically devoted to his adopted country and the maintenance of the integrity of the Union of the States, he organized a company of volunteers and was commissioned captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment on the 28th day of August, 1861, and served during the entire war with distinguished gallantry and military ability.

On July 7, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in October of the same year to colonel, and participated in the many battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was severely wounded at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he was commanding the Second New Jersey Brigade and, at a critical position, led forward his brigade in a daring charge and achieved one of the brilliant successes of the war, capturing eight stands of colors. For his gallant and meritorious services in this battle he was commissioned by brevet a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers.

On July 2, 1864, he resigned as colonel on account of the disabilities incurred in the service in the line of duty. As soon as he had partially recovered from the effects of his wounds, he again offered his services to his State, and was commissioned by the governor to raise and organize the Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as colonel October 1, 1864, and with his regiment took an active part in the operations about Petersburg, Va., which resulted in the capture of Richmond, Va., on April 2, 1865, and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. With his command he returned to his home and was honorably mustered out on June 30, 1865.

For his gallant and meritorious services during the war he was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865. In estimating correctly the gallantry, military abilities, and services shown and rendered by General SEWELL from early in 1861 to the middle of the year 1865, we must not forget the historical fact that that war was a war lasting for four long weary years, wherein the citizen soldiers of the Northern and Southern States of our Union, the noblest and bravest soldiers who ever

faced each other in martial array and clashed in mortal combat in all the history of the world's wars, confronted each other, fearlessly contesting every foot of ground and covering the field of battle with dead and wounded on each side. When such soldiers met each other in battle there was truly "the tug of war," testing to the fullest extent their endurance, courage, manhood, and devotion.

It was in such a war that General SEWELL achieved eminent distinction and rendered meritorious services, justly entitling him to the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general, United States Volunteers, conferred upon him by President Lincoln. When the war closed, in the maintenance of the Union of the States, General SEWELL returned to the peaceful avocations of civil life with the same courage, patriotism, and devotion he had so conspicuously shown during the war.

He was that type of American soldier whom his comrades in arms respected, honored, and willingly followed.

In civil life he was that type of American citizen whom his fellow-citizens respected and loved to honor and to follow.

As an officer he was brave, strict in discipline, mindful of the well-being of his men, and inspired them with confidence and courage, and enjoyed their respect and love.

As a citizen, by his forceful character, great executive ability, untiring energy, incorruptible integrity, and strict attention and devotion to duty and to the interests of his fellow-citizens, he inspired their respect, confidence, love, and loyal devotion. He attained the highest honors which his fellow-citizens could confer upon him as an American citizen by adoption and born a foreigner.

He was three times in succession elected a State senator from his home county, Camden, and was president of the senate in

1876–1879 and 1880, when his party was in power, and while a member of his State legislature was elected to the United States Senate in 1881 to succeed Senator Randolph, and served in this Chamber to the expiration of his term in 1887.

Politically General SEWELL was a stanch Republican, and took an active part in all public and political affairs. He was elected a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900, and was made the chairman of his State delegation in each of the conventions.

In 1895 he was again elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator McPherson, and in 1901 he was reelected for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and ending March 3, 1907.

In addition to the many duties of the official positions he held, he was engaged in and connected with many business enterprises—banks, trust companies, and philanthropic societies.

He took an active interest in the organization of the National Guard of his State and held high positions in that organization, and was the commander at the time of his death.

He was most earnestly interested in the proper management of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and was vice-president of the Board of Managers. He was emphatically a busy man in the fullest sense of the phrase. His energetic and earnest devotion to his multifarious duties doubtless hastened his untimely death in the meridian of his usefulness and honors.

The respect, the friendship, the love, and devotion of his constituents, neighbors, and associates were made most manifest at his funeral obsequies. The people en masse turned out to pay their last tribute to his memory. It was a most impressive scene. The religious services were conducted at his residence by Bishop Scarborough, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which General SEWELL was a member of the vestry.

My acquaintance with him began when he entered the Senate in 1881 and became a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Our acquaintance soon ripened into warm personal friendship, which continued to his death. The more I was with him and the more I knew of him, the greater were my respect, admiration, and friendship for him.

In his bearing General SEWELL was quiet, reserved, and unassuming, and was cordial and faithful in his friendships.

As a Senator he was faithful, industrious, and useful, and performed his full share of the duties and labors of the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs and others of which he was a member. In his death the Senate, his State, and our country have suffered a serious loss. We tender to his bereft family condolence, and point our countrymen to the useful life, the meritorious services, and the illustrious career of WILLIAM J. SEWELL, the citizen, the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, for encouragement, inspiration, and emulation.

ADDRESS OF MR. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Kean] and the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] having detailed at large the military career and the civil service of the late Senator SEWELL, I shall only review them briefly.

My personal acquaintance with General SEWELL began in 1881, when he became a member of the Senate. Prior to that time he was well known to me as a leading citizen of the State of New Jersey and as one of the earnest, active, and influential Republicans of that State. He was widely known as a great and gallant soldier, as a conspicuous member of the New Jersey senate for many years, and as a potential factor in the political and commercial affairs of that State. He had been an important member of two Presidential conventions and had taken an active part in their deliberations; and as a leading Republican he was well known in nearly all the States of the Union. Therefore when he came to the Senate he was by no means a stranger to those then serving in this body, and enough was known of his capabilities to anticipate the value of his service here, for it is a fact that when a Senator is first elected to this body there is as a rule a careful analysis made by Senators of his record in civil or military life, in order that a just estimate may be formed of his prospective value in this Chamber.

After what has been said by the Senators who have preceded me it is not necessary that I should dwell at length upon the active participation of Senator SEWELL in the affairs of the State of New Jersey, upon the great ability displayed by him as a business man in the conduct of large affairs in his State, or upon his distinguished record in the civil war. Because of

his special knowledge of military affairs, immediately on his entry into the Senate he was placed upon the important Committee on Military Affairs. During the entire period of his service in this body he remained a member of that committee and participated actively, as those who served with him well know, in the framing of all the legislation considered and promulgated by it. At his death he was the ranking member of that committee next to the chairman. As is well known to us all, he was especially conspicuous in the military legislation made necessary by the war with Spain. His services were so highly appreciated by the President that he tendered him a military command, with the rank of major-general. He was inclined to accept this distinction, but because of his valuable services on the committee and in the Senate at this critical period, at the unanimous request of the Republican Senators then here, he declined the proffered honor.

Owing to the political situation in New Jersey he failed of reelection to the Senate in 1887, though he was the unanimous choice of his party, and his friends made a vigorous effort to secure his reelection. His defeat was occasioned by the legislature being closely divided between the two great political parties. Again, in the winter of 1895, he was the unanimous choice of his party for Senator and was then elected, and reelected in 1901, so that at the time of his death he was on the threshold of his third term in the Senate.

There being a vacancy in the Republican membership of the Committee on Appropriations, Senator SEWELL was appointed a member of that committee in March, 1897, because of his general and special knowledge of matters coming before it, especially because of his long service here, because of his intimate knowledge, of all subjects relating to military matters and appropriations for the support of the Army, and also

because of his extensive knowledge of all matters connected with the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, of the Board of Managers of which, selected by the two Houses of Congress, he was an active member. His sympathy for his comrades in arms and his desire to makes these Homes effective for the comfortable support of the veterans admitted to them led him to give particular attention to this subject.

He spent much time in this labor of love, making at least two visits annually to each of the Homes; and during several years he had general charge of one of the most important of them. He made their cause his own, and was so familiar with every detail respecting their wants that his recommendations were, as a rule, followed by the committee and by the Senate. This was because of his special information and experience and the confidence of his associates in his judgment. This was true not only as respects all appropriations involving military affairs, but his views had great weight in the Senate upon all matters which engaged his serious attention. He proved himself a most valuable member of the Committee on Appropriations, giving close attention to the detailed work assigned to him. He was at all times a safe counselor and a wise and judicious legislator.

Whilst an earnest Republican, he often differed with his Republican colleagues upon matters of detail, and on such occasions was resolute and independent in the expression of his opinions in committee and in the Senate. Keen of perception and with a broad and thorough knowledge of affairs, he immediately grasped the essential points of a proposition. He possessed the faculty of rapid deduction; was quick to make up his opinion respecting a question under consideration, and when made was slow to surrender his own judgment to others.

Senator SEWELL was a man of comparatively few words. It was generally understood that he said only what he meant and meant always what he said. His opinions were expressed with force and directness and were susceptible of no misinterpretation.

It may be truly said of him that he was a most able, valuable, and useful Senator, not only in the committee room, but on the floor, and was, therefore, of great service to his State and nation. His death is a distinct loss to his country, and is greatly deplored by all those who served with him in this body.

The home life of Senator SEWELL was ideal in its hospitality and surroundings. Socially he was always most agreeable, courteous, and kind to those with whom he came in personal contact. He enjoyed especially the companionship of old comrades and friends and greatly endeared himself to them. For these agreeable personal qualities I became strongly attached to him, and because of them and because of his conspicuous public service and his high character as a citizen and Senator it is fitting that I should take this occasion to pay this brief but imperfect tribute to his memory, having served with him and known him well during all the period of his membership in this body.

ADDRESS OF MR. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Although Senator SEWELL was severely antagonized to my State and the South during the civil war, and was opposed to me in our political affiliations during the period of our service in the Senate, there were many points on which we were in cordial agreement. This is especially true as to almost every question that concerned our relations with foreign countries during our joint service in the Senate.

I have always felt stronger in having the support of his opinion and his wise judgment, which usually amounted to a firm conviction, when any measure was presented that taxed me with perplexing doubts. In this just confidence in his sincerity and wisdom I believe that I only shared the opinion of the entire Senate.

During several years we were closely associated as members of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

In the personnel of that committee the majority were Republicans, and, as chairman, I would have had a disagreeable task if any party lines had affected the conduct of its members as to the great and delicate questions confided to the committee by the Senate.

This is a fitting occasion, I think, to say that no body of Senators could have more completely discarded all political influence from their thoughts and actions, or could have devoted their labors to the service of the whole country more impartially, than has been true of that committee in performing the exacting and difficult task assigned to them by the Senate. And I am glad to say, in honor of our departed colleague, that his thoughtful and laborious work on that

committee and his wise counsel were among the strongest supports of the supreme duty that Providence has assigned to the United States, of providing a highway for the nations between the great oceans.

He was very proud to be associated with this work, that only the United States can perform, and deserves the highest honors that its final completion will confer upon those who shall accomplish it.

The subject was as broad as the ocean-borne commerce of the whole world, and the naval power of the United States and those intrusted with its exploration were required to proceed with caution, but with bold and fearless step, to reach conclusions that are logically safe and will be practically secure for all time. But this honest and able Senator was equal to the duty and fearless in its discharge. The benefit of his work on that committee will be felt through many ages to come.

In this service and in all else that was confided to him General SEWELL exhibited a mental trait which was a distinguishing characteristic. He always looked within for his convictions and opinions, and outwardly for the facts upon which he based them.

He did not disregard or hold in light esteem the opinions of other men, but his judgment was his own; he borrowed nothing from currents of thought in other minds, and no reflected color of selfishness was permitted to stain the clean record of his final judgments.

He was not aggressive in pressing his opinions on others, but he defended his own convictions with decided firmness.

There was a directness, force, and singleness of purpose in his action in respect of public affairs that engaged his attention which left no doubt of his sincerity, and a clearness of conception as to his duty, as he understood it, that forced him into

open controversy in support of his convictions with fearless intrepidity. It was not his adversary with whom he waged any conflict of debate, but with his adversary's position or the principles he espoused. So that in the fiercest controversy he indulged in no personalities or invectives, and in his most strenuous debates he wounded no man's feelings and never made an enemy. This is a noble trait, a very great mark of true manhood that should characterize the bearing and deportment of an American Senator.

General SEWELL has left with us the memory of a high example in his dignified and honorable course in this Chamber. His Irish blood fed a passionate flame that warmed his heart, quickened his spirit, and drew his affections to high aims and generous actions.

His friendships had the honest and sincere loyalty of love. They were honorable and ennobling, and were never used for convenience or subordinated to personal advantage or unworthy ends.

He was a wealthy and powerful man, but he did not court the favor of the rich or the support of the powerful at any expense whatever to his dignity or his principles.

He never used his wealth or power for the oppression of the weak or the poor, nor did he, with a flaunting display of generosity, graciously condescend to help them. His generous Irish blood gave a natural flow to his sympathies, and he met the poor and the weak with the hand of friendship that was never empty or grudging and very many have grasped it in silent, tearful gratitude.

As a soldier he was even rashly courageous. He did not stop to study strategic arts of war when the enemy was in array against his flag.

His movement was to the front, and he touched elbows with

his men as he marched steadily into the deadliest conflict. He did not rejoice in battle, and was not lured by the ambition for victories; but he could not fail to respond to a call of duty because death was reaping its harvests from the field of battle. He was as gallant a soldier as any who fell or any who survived the battle of Chancellorsville, and a higher title to a soldier's chaplet of honor no man can win.

Senator SEWELL left a record here of duty well and faithfully performed that will long be referred to as a marked example of high Senatorial character, and will confer lasting and special honor upon the State of New Jersey.

ADDRESS OF MR. CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: With sadness I join with other members of the Senate in paying tribute to the memory of our late colleague, Senator SEWELL.

The majority of the members of this body knew him well. To know him was to admire him. He was a splendid citizen, a gallant soldier, an able statesman. He was a remarkable man, of unusual power and singleness of purpose, open-hearted, outspoken, and never hesitated to condemn what he deemed to be wrong or to approve what he believed to be right.

Senator SEWELL for many years possessed great influence in his State, and was equally great in the Senate and generally in the councils of the nation. He had rare good judgment, which is the one necessary element of success (whatever may be a man's other qualities or acquirements), in the proper discharge of private or public duty.

Mr. President, Senator SEWELL made a splendid reputation in the field as a soldier during the civil war and at home in New Jersey in the management of private business and as the leader of his party for many years before he came to the Senate in 1881. He was a positive man, and did not at any time shrink from any contest. He was an honorable opponent, and when he gave blows he expected and was willing to receive them in return.

Senator SEWELL was not willing to surrender or compromise when he was sure he was right. He was for the right for right's sake. He was a man of energy, and in the business walks of life he was in the habit of doing things, and could see from day to day and week to week that he was accomplishing his purpose.

The business of the Senate, when compared with the large business enterprises with which Senator SEWELL was familiar, moves slowly. After he had been in the Senate a short time he became restless and felt that he was not accomplishing very much, and while chafing under such feeling on one occasion he said to me, "When I was in private life, engaged in business, I felt that I was doing something for my family and the community in which I live; when I was a soldier in the Union Army, I felt that I was helping to save the Union and the flag; but since I have been in the Senate, I do not feel that I am doing any good whatever.

However, Senator SEWELL was very soon recognized as one of the strong men in the Senate, and found himself sought after and consulted on all difficult and important measures. He did not like to talk, and sometimes seemed weary of long speeches by other Senators. He seldom addressed the Senate, but when he did he had something to say, which he said in the fewest words possible in order to present the facts and make his views plain.

It is said that brevity is the soul of wit. No man ever demonstrated it more perfectly in the Senate.

As a legislator, Senator SEWELL did not stop to theorize. He saw the situation and determined upon his duty and with courage performed it. He was the architect of his own fortune. He was, as has been said by the senior Senator from New Jersey, a native of Ireland; but, like thousands of others from that unfortunate island who came to our shores, showed himself, when his adopted country called, ready to offer his life in defense of liberty and the Union.

He cared nothing for show. He believed in plain living. He was a modest man, as most brave men are. His health failed him in the last years of his service here, and while believing

that death was "waiting at the door," he struggled on until at last the end came, and he passed away.

Mr. President, it seems to me that I am constantly standing in the shadow of death—death in the family, death in the Senate. No class, age, or rank can long escape the great destroyer.

Senator SEWELL lived in this his adopted country for more than sixty years. He witnessed its growth and prosperity. He took part in that momentous struggle in which the life of the nation was involved. He witnessed in that struggle the downfall of slavery and rejoiced in its disappearance from our fair land. He saw how when the war ended the nation sprang forth as with a bound into new life and wealth and power. He lived to see this country increase in wealth and influence among the nations as no other has done in centuries. What a satisfaction to him to feel in his last days upon earth that he had done his part in maintaining the Union and in consecrating it anew upon the enduring foundations of liberty and equality.

Some one has said that he is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others. The subject of this memorial service to my mind comes within that definition.

Mr. President, I close what I have to say by stating that I have not known in my experience a more conscientious citizen, soldier, and statesman, or better friend than Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Address of Mr. Proctor, of Vermont.

Mr. President: It was my good fortune to sit next to Senator Sewell in the Military Committee room during the entire time of his service since he last came into the Senate. He was very regular in his attendance at the meetings of the committee; it is needless to say a good worker on all matters of business before us. No man at the table was better equipped than he for the consideration of all questions pertaining to the Army. His eminent service during the civil war, his natural bent for military affairs, his strong judgment and earnest devotion to the good of his country, especially qualified him for the performance of his duties on that committee. And he was resolute and forceful in their discharge. That there was never any doubt as to where he stood on any question, nor that he would stand there to the end, goes without saying. He was sturdy and strong, mentally, physically, and in natural temperament. Courage and constancy were leading traits of his character. These qualities made him a born soldier of the highest type, but not for the tinsel and show of military service. But when the welfare of the country was at stake his intense loyalty was aroused and he was filled with the inspiration of combat. His entire military career was especially creditable, but his great charge at Chancellorsville at the head of the Second New Jersey Brigade, when he captured nine stands of colors, stands out as most glorious, and for this he was awarded a medal of honor. Here he was on the offensive, and his work was dashing and brilliant. But had the occasion arisen for a desperate defense of a position, no soldier would have met the situation better than General Sewell. He would have stood like a rock. No matter what

the odds, surrender would never have occurred to him as a possibility to be considered. Surrender was a word not found in his vocabulary.

In legislation he was wisely conservative, but not retrogressive, and an earnest believer in the future of his country. His judgment on military matters seemed almost intuitive. My seat next to his gave me the benefit of his aside remarks. "That will never do" was a frequent one, when an objectionable measure was brought up. But, though instantaneous in his decision to oppose, he was calm, deliberate, and methodical in acting upon it. And in these asides there was often a vein of rare humor, in which he seldom indulged publicly, but in which his well-rounded character was not deficient, though it might have seemed so to the casual observer. Take him all in all, measure his life and work by our best standards, and there are few who will take rank for sterling manhood, for great endeavor and achievements, for ripe judgment and vigorous common sense, with WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

ADDRESS OF MR. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In common with his colleagues, I had great respect for Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, of New Jersey, late one of the Senators of that State in this body, and with them I deplore his loss to his State, his country, and the Senate. He was a manly man, of strong convictions and strong sense, and of great activity and usefulness, and he possessed many qualities that attracted the affection of friends and the confidence and respect of all men everywhere. The many positions of responsibility, both of private and public trust, that he held and the acceptable manner in which he discharged them bespoke his great ability and force of character, while the frequency of his election to office, both State and Federal, demonstrated the favorable judgment pronounced upon him by the people of the great and progressive State who knew him best.

New Jersey is a Commonwealth in which the "isms" have found but little entertainment and which deserves the characterization of "conservative" in the best sense of that term. I say in the best sense, because the word "conservative" is often abused and employed as a shelter of indecision, of neutrality, or of time-serving. General SEWELL, like the State which he represented, was conservative in the best and highest sense of that word.

His career was indeed a remarkable one. It was such as could pertain only to an extraordinary man and an extraordinary country. His lines in life and my own were far apart and generally far different. He was born in Ireland; I in the oldest settlement of the English race in America. He was an active man of affairs—merchant, railroad president, and

business man; I, a local lawyer. He, in settling in New Jersey at an early day became identified with his adopted State and perforce of his environment was imbued with all the predominant ideas of the Northern people. I, rooted to the soil of my fathers, was by nativity, heredity, education, and environment alike imbued with the ideas that had been born in the birth and has grown with the growth of the pioneers of our race and of our free and independent American institutions. But these things with right-thinking men and with right-feeling men have never been a bar either to admiration or confidence or friendship, and there were many aspects and relations in which we met on most congenial ground.

He had in part represented here one of the old thirteen States that founded this Union and which had many ancient and historic and friendly ties with my own. He was a thoroughgoing and enthusiastic American, and he had been a soldier—a soldier of such qualities as always commands the admiration of all true soldiers. So American was he that there was nothing in his appearance, manner, bearing, language, convictions, or expressions by which anyone would suppose that he was not "to the manner born," and anyone who would utter in his presence a sentiment of patriotism, of principle, or of generosity would be sure to strike a responsive chord in his bosom.

I never knew General SEWELL until I met him here and was never thrown with him in intimate social relation, but I was often brought in personal intercourse and consultation with him in our service in this body, especially pending the Spanish-American war and the legislation therewith connected, when his position as a leading member of the Committee on Military Affairs gave great importance and far-reaching consequence to his labors. Those labors were great, they were valuable, and

they were highly distinguished. They were supported by his natural fervent energy, by his familiarity with military affairs, which had been constantly refreshed by his performance of duty in New Jersey as major-general commanding the National Guard of that State. They were also no little aided by his experience in the civil war, where he rose from the rank of captain in the Fifth New Jersey Infantry to be a brigadier-general and then a major-general.

In that war he and I were in opposing armies, which tested each other's steel in more than six hundred battles, and some of those battles were among the fiercest, bloodiest, and greatest in soldiership and in generalship alike which are known to human history.

In that war Americans of all sections achieved a respect for each other by those qualities which command and which compel respect and relegated to the rear narrowness and bigotry, to be replaced by confidence and friendship. A most glorious achievement!

General SEWELL wore upon his body the scars of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and had attached to his name the highest decorations that a brave soldier can win. None respect more such honorable distinctions, won in such manner as he won them, than the men who fought against him, and none can know better than they what they counted for and what they cost him.

For myself, I respected him beyond what those distinctions themselves either expressed or implied, first, because he appeared to me to value them more than he valued the many honors he had attained in political life and more than he valued his manifold successes in business, which had brought him fortune; and second, because I never heard him say a word or saw him show a sign of prejudice, resentment,

or animosity toward the equally brave and patriotic men who had encountered him. On the contrary, I know the fact that he took keen and earnest interest in urging honors for ex-Confederate soldiers who volunteered in the Spanish-American war, and that it gave him profound gratification to see them intrusted with the flag of our country and to show them the fitting distinctions deserved by those who bear it well.

Such things as these betokened to my mind more clearly and more decisively the true soldier and the true patriot than any title or any medal of honor; and I record here, as it were standing by his tomb, the grateful appreciation which I feel and which will be felt not only in the South, but throughout the borders of the Union. My observation and experience alike have taught me that in these respects General SEWELL was like the best and the most of the soldiers of all parts of America. Those who have the rankest and most unbridled tongues have seldom, indeed, become the heaviest of the burden bearers. Those who have borne the burdens of the battle have shown the least degree of grudge against those who bore such burdens against them; have rarely, indeed, if ever, used belittling terms concerning them, and have always been the readiest, the heartiest, and the most cogent forces of restoration, conciliation, order, peace, and friendship.

In the travail of woman man is born upon the earth. So in the travail of mind is knowledge wrested from ignorance, and in the travail of both body and soul are the nations molded under God's providence and lifted up to higher and purer and better things. The dead soldier and statesman whom we mourn to-day and to whom we say our last farwell bore his part like a true man in the heavy travail of his day and generation; survived to share the joys of victory, to promote

and welcome the dawn of a broader and brighter day, to see the new generation come afield "and in mutual well-beseeming ranks march all one way."

And so his life was crowned with such fullness of achievement and satisfaction as should content the reasonable ambition and hope of man. We may rejoice that the infirmities of age had not bereft him of his faculties ere life closed, and that such scenes as those which his heart craved and had yearned for were before his vision. Giving his body to the dust and his memory to his grateful country, we pray that He who alone can heal may heal the wounded hearts of his family and of those who knew him best and loved him most.

Address of Mr. Warren, of Wyoming.

Mr. President: If I were asked to name the dominating power in the Senate of the United States, I would say it is the irresistible influence which has come to us as a legacy from former members who have passed away.

Whatever this legislative body has of patriotism, of dignity, of devotion to duty, of methods for the general good, is due in great measure to the ideals established by the illustrious dead whose names have illumined its roll of membership.

And as the list lengthens and there is added to it the names of those with whom we have been in personal touch as friends and colleagues—aye, almost as brothers—we who remain, and upon whom it devolves to pay a word of tribute, are more and more dominated by the dead.

The great orators, the brilliant debaters, the noted statesmen who have passed away—the Clays, the Websters, the Calhouns of the Senate—have not been the only class of members to bring the Senate to the degree of respect in which it is held as a dignified, orderly, conservative, and patriotic legislative body.

A part, equal perhaps in importance, has been taken by those who have performed their duty as they have found it—men whose days with the schoolmaster were brief, self-taught in the rough school of experience, carrying a commission rather than a diploma, but knowing humanity to its inmost heart, and quick to the needs of the citizenship of the land. Men of this mold have left a potent impress upon the country, upon Congress, and upon those who have succeeded to their place in this body.

Such a man was William J. Sewell, United States Senator

from New Jersey from 1881 to 1887 and from 1895 to 1901—our friend and colleague in whose memory we meet to-day to pay what tribute our weak words can bestow upon the record of his life and deeds.

General SEWELL was not an American born; his birthplace was in that land which has given many illustrious statesmen, citizens, and soldiers to this their adopted country. He was not equipped with wealth to start his career, and was forced to fight the battles of life without the aid and support of father and mother, both having died when he was a mere lad. The hard fortunes of the sea first engaged him, and as a boy before the mast he sailed to the then almost unknown shores of the Orient. But 'hard as these first conditions were, he and not they obtained the mastery, and, starting the voyage as boy, he ended as mate.

The story of his life is a record of success; not success coming by accident, influence of connections or friends, but by his own untiring perseverance, his devotion to duty, his capacity—his genius, in fact, for hard work.

In every undertaking of his life he commenced at the lowermost round of the ladder. When he went to the defense of his adopted country, he offered himself as a private soldier, but there must have been, in the face and figure of the handsome, stalwart youth of 25, evidence of the qualities of leadership, for his companions in his company elected him their captain. He was faithful to every trust imposed in him. He was brave in battle. One who has chronicled his military life says:

> His charge at Chancellorsville was one of the most brilliant feats of the war and won for him a medal of honor. It was the morning of May 3, 1863, the last of the three days' battle. The Second Brigade of New Jersey had but two hours' sleep during the night. They had formed in fighting line before daybreak and had been under continuous fire for over four

hours. Many of their comrades were dead. More lay wounded and dying about them. General Mott had been injured and carried from the field; General Berry had been killed, and the command fell upon Colonel SEWELL.

To the south and in front and to the west and on the right flank were the Confederate troops. They were swarming forward in overwhelming numbers and had seized a hill from which the Federals had been driven and which SEWELL realized must be recovered. With the instincts of a born soldier he rallied his disheartened forces, and seeing them hesitate in the presence of the foe in such overwhelming numbers that it seemed madness to charge, he galloped to the front in advance of the brigade until he stood in distinct view of all and then exclaimed: "At least, Jerseymen, follow me!" His example was irresistible. With a rush and a cheer the whole line went forward. Up and over the hill they drove the enemy, and on the crest of the earthworks planted the regimental colors.

He entered the service a captain and left it a major-general.

After the smoke of battle cleared away, General SEWELL put off the uniform of a soldier and commenced civil life in a humble capacity in his chosen profession of a railroad man. He started as yardmaster and agent and became president. The qualities of leadership, mastery of details, unremitting work, carried him onward from the lowest to the highest place.

We know his life after he became a member of this body. Seemingly austere at times, perhaps, in manner, yet he was the embodiment of kindliness and true courtesy. I had the honor to serve with General SEWELL for over six years as fellow-member of the Committee on Military Affairs and some two years on the Committee on Appropriations, and I learned to know and value his worth as a man, as a legislator, as a friend. My association with him brings to mind—

> That best portion of a good man's life—
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love.

He let no day close without doing good deeds for his friends, for his colleagues, for his constituents; and it was with profound sorrow that the fatal tidings came that his work was done.

I recall the active interest taken by General SEWELL in

legislation for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard. He was an example of what can be accomplished in war by the citizen soldier, and it was his constant desire to upbuild and improve the National Guard service of the country, in order that it might become a bulwark of defense to our institutions.

It was said by a former member of this body that "a reformer and his reform rarely succeed at the same time." To-day, as we pay our meed of praise to our departed colleague, the reform for which he strove so long and well is about to become ingrafted in the law of the land. While he did not live to see his wishes consummated, we know that his ideas have taken shape and form, and that to his work and energies we owe light and wisdom with which to act in the consideration of the measure which carries into effect his ideas.

While striving to benefit the National Guard of the country, in which he took so great an interest, he never lost sight of the old soldiers with whom he served, and the duties he performed as a member, vice-president, and president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers served to ameliorate the hardships of many of his old comrades.

And so ran the story of his life. As a boy, meeting cheerfully the obstacles which poverty placed in his path; as a youth, taking up the hardships of the camp and field, braving the perils of the fiercest battles of the civil war, and winning for himself imperishable fame in the annals of that great conflict; as a business man; gaining the respect and confidence of a great State; as a legislator, true to his constituents, his friends and his country; and in all, in youth and manhood, in war and peace, in his private and public life, living close to the highest ideals of human life.

Thus he won success—nay, he did more, he deserved success.

Address of Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President: I always entertained sentiments of the highest regard and esteem for our late colleague, General Sewell, in my acquaintance and friendship with him, extending over many years before I came to this body, and these sentiments were intensified by the more intimate associations which I formed with him in the Senate. I sat next to him in this Chamber. We resided in adjoining cities, and represented adjoining States which have many common interests. I had many opportunities to observe the strength and greatness of his character and to fully appreciate the loss which we have sustained in his death.

The career of General Sewell was distinguished by splendid achievements; it affords an inspiration to any young man and illustrates the opportunities of our American Republic. What he accomplished was not the result entirely of good fortune, but the rounding out of earnest, intelligent, and persistent effort. He was born in Ireland, of a respectable family in moderate circumstances, being English upon his father's side and Scotch-Irish upon his mother's. The original coat of arms of the Sewell family was first conferred upon one of the line for gallantry at the battle of Crecy in defense of the Black Prince, and to this was added later the crest "a mailed hand brandishing a cap of liberty," a republican emblem that could only have been won by resistance to kings.

He left home at the age of 16 to better his fortunes and to create a career. Joining an elder brother in New York in a mercantile capacity, he soon afterwards became a sailor before the mast, and made a number of voyages in various directions, finally becoming second mate by his indomitable energy and

forceful will. Late in the fifties he was found in Illinois occupying the position of what might be termed a soliciting salesman, traveling the prairies seeking business for the house which he represented. It was then that he heard the noted debates between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, which made a profound impression upon him, and tended largely to his adherence to the Republican party in later years.

By chance being in New Jersey when the war commenced, his naturally martial spirit and his devotion to his adopted country induced him to apply to the governor of the State, Dr. Newell, for the position of second lieutenant in one of the regiments of that State. Governor Newell was so much impressed with his appearance and his decided expression of views as to the conduct of the war that he appointed him a captain. Entering as a captain, he retired at the end of the war brevet major-general. Upon many a battlefield he attested his gallantry and military prowess, notably at Chancellorsville, where he led the New Jersey brigade and recaptured from the Confederate forces a number of Union standards.

At the end of the war he found himself without any special friends in the East, with no money accumulated, and no profession upon which to depend. Happening to be in New Jersey, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a minor capacity, and remained continuously with that great corporation until the time of his death, becoming finally president of its lines in New Jersey. As a railroad official the same attributes characterized him as marked his military career. He was fearless in the discharge of duty, quick to grasp an opportunity to better the road which he represented, and singularly fortunate in inspiring absolute loyalty and implicit confidence in both his associates and subordinates.

Having settled in Camden, N. J., General SEWELL turned his attention to politics, and was soon elected to the State senate, where he served for a number of years, some time as president. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate, defeating for the nomination such distinguished Republicans as George A. Halsey, George M. Robeson, and William Walter Phelps. At the expiration of his term, the State having become Democratic, he retired to private life. It was thought at that time that New Jersey was hopelessly Democratic and the prospect of Republican success very remote. Here it was that he exhibited that wonderful sagacity in political as in other affairs which distinguished him throughout life. Almost unaided he kept up the organization in his State with such perfection that in 1895 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and, at the expiration of his term, was reelected for the term expiring March 4, 1907.

Among the many admirable traits in General SEWELL'S character several stood out preeminently. His modesty was evident. No one, however intimate with him, ever heard him boast or refer, even in the most indirect manner, to his achievements during the war or in the great and important political events in which he had participated in civil life. In fact, he seemed to deprecate any personal allusion to himself, and when there was any praise to be awarded he was sincerely desirous that others should be the recipients rather than himself. He was preeminently noted for the inviolability of his word. The old saying, "His word is as good as his bond," applied with singular force to General SEWELL, and in his case could even have been enlarged, for his word was better than his bond." He was not a man profuse in protestations, neither did he make a promise nor incur any obligation without giving due consideration to what was involved, and whenever he said he

would or would not do a thing, there was no retraction or reluctance, no compromise. He absolutely fulfilled what he had undertaken, so that in his own State political friend and foe alike fully realized that in dealing with him there was nothing held back, there were no unfair surprises intended, but from the first his course was marked with fairness and candor.

He exhibited a remarkable loyalty to his friends. No man ever lived who was more thoroughly devoted to his friends or truer to their interests. His friends did not embrace an army, and he was careful as to whom he placed upon his list or brought near to his heart, but he could not be shaken when once his friendship and confidence had been acquired by anyone. If he erred at all, it was in his steadfast allegiance, unwilling to see things which with other men might have weakened the association. No slander, no innuendo, no attempt to depreciate or injure anyone who was upon terms of friendship or intimacy with him had the slightest effect.

He possessed keen discernment. Few men have excelled General SEWELL in the extraordinary faculty which he possessed for picking out the right person for the work he had in charge. Without this faculty he could have hardly accomplished his achievements as head of great corporate interests and as the recognized leader of a great political organization in one of the great States of the Union. He seemed to know by intuition exactly how to develop the best in a man, to discern what he was fitted for, and to realize his capabilities, influences, and aptitudes. Intrusted as he was with responsibilities which would have appalled almost anyone, he was able to bring about wonderful results, because surrounded by a staff of efficient assistants who took their instructions from him, followed them faithfully, and never betrayed in the slightest degree the faith reposed in them.

He possessed great industry. It was General SEWELL'S habit never to leave his office until he had disposed of every matter that could be attended to that day. His thoroughness in the dispatch of business was one of the secrets of his success. No detail, however insignificant, escaped his attention; no request, however unimportant, was not promptly acted upon; no person ever sought an interview upon a proper mission and was refused; no letter worthy of an answer remained unresponded to.

General SEWELL possessed great breadth of view. He was a reticent man. He was a clear and forceful speaker, without pretending to be an orator. In private life, was not want to engage in much conversation. His was a reflective and absorbing mind, always anxious for information, never conceited as to his own opinion, willing to be advised if he thought the advice judicious, and capable of grasping a situation, both as to its strong and weak points, almost instantly, which would have required from most men considerable time for reflection. His career in the Senate illustrates his character. There was scarcely a question presented to the Senate during the thirteen years that he was a member upon which he did not from the first reach a correct conclusion.

He was loyal to his country, a loving and devoted husband and father, steadfast to his friends, and faithful to every trust confided to him. As a citizen, soldier, and statesman his career was marked by loyalty to truth and principle. His name will have a bright and honored place in the history of our country.

ADDRESS OF MR. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was my privilege to know Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL for more than a quarter of a century. He and I, during the whole of that period, were in the same profession. It brought us close together in the intimacy of antagonisms and of friendships. Our acquaintance, our intercourse, ripened into the warmest friendship, and the more years I knew him the more I appreciated the qualities of mind and of heart which enabled him to accomplish the career which we celebrate here to-day.

I know of no example at this particular period which is so rich in encouragement as that of Senator SEWELL. Extremes always go together, and we are just now, more than at any other age, at the extremes of optimism and pessimism. There never was a time when for an American there was so much to be proud of, and to be hopeful for, and to inspire ambition, as now. And there never has been a time when, from the professor's chair to the pulpit, from the pulpit to the press, from the press to the platform, and from every public source, there were so many and such unanimous expressions in regard to the failure of our institutions from now on to permit the development of the individual. There is the universal cry everywhere that these combinations which are forming from the natural tendencies of our age, both of capital on the one side and of labor on the other, are every day wiping out the unit and recognizing only the mass.

It is the glory of our country that it has been builded upon the individual; that under our institutions, differing from all others of all other lands and of all times, it makes no difference what may be the start that the boy has in life, if he has in him

the making of a career, the circumstances, conditions, environments, and institutions enable him to make it to the limit of his capacity.

But we are told now that that element in our institutions has been negatived by the character of our industrial and financial development; that it is the corporation, it is the great organization of the trust, it is the mighty combination of labor which have wiped out the foundations upon which we have builded and that which is the hope of the future of the Republic of the United States. So says the lecturer, so says the professor, so says the theorist, so says the agitator, so says the demagogue.

Now, here we have in the career of our friend the best answer I have ever known to just that question. He arrived in this country and started handicapped as our American youth are not. All the great successes in our financial, our industrial, and our public life have been made by those who started with nothing, with no equipment except brains, character, industry, and ambition. But they were American citizens with all that that means. However, here was a foreign lad with none of those influences of family to which he could go for advice, and none of those influences of environment of the village or the hamlet or the county which would be proud of him and push him forward. Notwithstanding that, you have heard here in these various eulogies what he accomplished, and still did not live to the full period allotted to man.

He began as a poor boy, without a penny, and accumulated a fortune. He began in public life simply as a worker in the ranks of his party and reached the highest position that his country can give to one born upon a foreign soil. A member of the senate of his State, elected the president of the senate of his State by his associates, after he had been there two terms

and he was entering upon his third, he was elected to the United States Senate and chosen for three terms. Starting as a soldier in the humblest position as an officer, by gallantry he retired a brigadier-general, and was then brevetted a major-general for gallantry in the field. Commencing in the humblest capacity in the railway in which he worked for nearly forty years, he became the president of all its lines in the State in which he resided.

Now, there is another element which is a refutal of these pessimistic views. He began his career in the corporation, in which the individual is eliminated, and all private views, private character, private ambitions, and private ability are reduced to the general mass, says the theorist. And yet it was in that career, which occupied the whole of his active life, in the service of one of the greatest corporations in this country that he achieved in finance a success, in public life a success, in his profession a success, as a soldier a success, in any one of which any man would have been said by his neighbors and his family to have accomplished an honorable and distinguished career.

If I may be permitted, as the trend of discussion has gone principally upon what he achieved, I think that his success was due to the directness and the courage which he had. The courage which he displayed upon the battlefield was the courage which was displayed by millions of his fellow-citizens who served under the one flag or the other during the civil war. But he had a higher courage than that mere physical courage, which is admirable, but with which our race is gifted. He had a moral courage, and to that he owed the major part of his success.

During the period when he was most active in politics, when he was most ambitious for popular favor, there prevailed

through this country that singular craze and prejudice which said that the million of men engaged in the profession of railroading were unworthy of public confidence, and were dangerous to nominate for public office. There were times when this rose so high that, while both parties wished the services of the railway man after the nominations were made, neither party dared nominate a man upon the pay roll of a railroad company for a village, a county, a State, or a national office.

Many who had ambitions at that period sought to gratify their ambitions by denying the profession in which they were engaged or minimizing it; but Senator SEWELL always remembered that he was one of a million men engaged in a profession which required as much, at least, if not more, of ability, of intelligence, of sobriety, of industry, of fidelity, and all the qualities that go to make up good service and good citizenship than any other pursuit in the country. He remembered the camaraderie that he had with these men, and he was determined that by no act of his should there be a slur cast upon this profession that they were unworthy of public confidence compared with those who were engaged in other gainful and in other reputable pursuits in our country.

It was the peculiarity of this craze, of this prejudice, that it applied only to those who were on the pay roll and receiving their stipend—salary, wages, whatever it might be—in the regular way from the treasury of the corporation. During the whole of that period the president or the general counsel could retain distinguished lawyers who would receive as compensation many times what the officer or the general counsel had in the way of salary, who would appear in the State and in the national courts, and sometimes when the Government and the corporation were in antagonism, and yet that politician,

becoming a statesman, or one at the time, could appear in this capacity, and then upon the platform or in Congress denounce the corporation and retain the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

I remember an incident at a national convention where SEWELL and I were frequently in consultation upon this subject and in which I was personally interested, where a gentleman, distinguished in his State and in the nation, came to me and said, "You should retire instantly, for the sake of your party, from the position in which your State put you as its candidate for President, because in our State we have educated the people to believe that anyone who holds any position under a railroad, whether it is a brakeman, a conductor, a locomotive engineer, a freight man, a passenger man, a president, or a general counsel, is unworthy of public confidence." I said, "My friend, what do you do?" "Well," he said, "outside of my public life—I am so engaged and engrossed in public duties that it is impossible for me to take private practice, and so my entire living comes from the retainers given me by a leading Western railroad."

Now, Mr. President, Mr. SEWELL was no such man as that. When he ran for the State senate first, and again and again, he was the leading railway officer and the representative of all the railroads in his State, and he made no concealment of the fact. On the contrary, while he did not run as such, he did assert, "I am as worthy, if as a man and a citizen you think me so, as you, gentlemen, who are engaged in any other pursuit, avocation, or profession." And that courage elected him. It reelected him. It made him the leader of his party in his State. It did more. It made his State, which has always been freer from baseless prejudice than most of our Commonwealths, choose him the leader of the delegation in

six national conventions, where he was to be a great force in saying who should receive the nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, when upon that nomination and upon that platform depended the fortunes of the party to which he belonged.

When in public life he illustrated that he could be a railway man in his profession and a public man when intrusted by the people with office. To his initiative, to his skill as a business man, and to his lack of prejudice on all questions is due that legislation in the State of New Jersey by which taxation has been lifted, so far as State taxation is concerned, from the farm, from industries, and from labor, and placed upon the corporations. He perfected that system so that from the corporation and not from the farm, not from industries, not from labor, come in the State treasury of New Jersey to-day revenues which have relieved it of State debt, revenues which pay the whole of its State taxation, revenues which take care of its educational system, and revenues which seem as though they would ultimately wipe out local taxation.

Mr. President, Senator SEWELL was in no sense a spectacular man. We who knew him best knew that he avoided crowds, he avoided applause, he never played to the gallery. He was always intent upon the one thing which he sought to accomplish. The motive power of his career was its directness, its courage, its outspokenness. When he started in the railway business he meant to be president of the railway, and he was; in finance he meant to get a fortune, and he secured it; in politics he meant to go as far as he could under the laws and the Constitution of the United States, and he did.

In this Senate his value was in the fact that he undertook nothing which he did not completely understand, and that which he did understand by the submission of the judgment

of his associates to his great judgment, backed up by his wonderful information and industry, became the law of the land.

He started to redeem the State of New Jersey from its rock-ribbed condition in the Democratic party. It had been allied to that party ever since the time of Jefferson, and including Jefferson's time. In that State, which is peculiarly interstate, within itself, in the families who married and intermarried, there were traditions and legends of party associations most difficult to break, most difficult to sever; and Senator SEWELL'S success in the twenty years' struggle by which he turned that State over to his own party, and by which it looks as if it might be kept there, was due to the qualities of leadership, in which he differed from most of the political leaders of my time.

Political leaders, as I have known them—and I have known almost all of them in almost every State for forty years—are jealous of youth; they are afraid of young ambition; they hesitate to acknowledge the rising genius which appears in the different localities of their State, and they frequently put a heavy hand on a young man who is marching ahead, according to their judgment, too rapidly, and may possibly interfere with or remove them from the seat of power. SEWELL never had any fear on that point. Wherever there was ambition in youth he encouraged it; wherever there was ability he recognized it; wherever a young man could be placed so that he could be most useful to the cause which SEWELL loved, and which he believed ought to triumph, it never occurred to his brave and manly heart that that boy or that young man could be a rival of himself.

There is one race, Mr. President, which has contributed more to the government of this world in modern times than any other. It bears a very small proportion to other races, almost an infinitesimal portion. Wherever you go around the world,

in seeing foreign countries and foreign sights, you come upon the colonies of the British Empire, and recognize that the sun in its course around the globe never sets upon the British flag. Wherever the situation is difficult, wherever government is almost impossible, wherever the climate is most deadly, wherever the population is nearer to barbarism and savagery, and therefore almost impossible to assimilate, there you find as a governor a member of the Scotch-Irish race. The Scotch-Irish race is a very small part of the inhabitants of the British Islands, but in the civil and military affairs of England they occupy more distinguished, more powerful, and more numerous stations than all other races combined.

That race has contributed much to the glory of the American Army and of the American Navy. Though an almost infinitesimal part of our 80,000,000 people, it has contributed several Presidents to the United States, but it never gave to our public and our business life, it never gave to our citizenship a better example or a more useful service than when it contributed the grit, the pluck, the modest courage, the ability, and the indomitable ambition of Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

ADDRESS OF MR. DRYDEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. PRESIDENT: As the junior Senator from New Jersey, precedent assigns to me the duty of speaking the last word in these memorial services. But the story of General SEWELL'S life, to which we have just listened from the lips of those who knew and honored him, renders it unnecessary for me to speak of him at length.

It is especially fitting that this body, of which General SEWELL was a member for nearly one-fifth of his busy and eventful career, should bear testimony by appropriate action and in a public manner to his sterling character and distinguished services. These solemn observances are far more than a mere adherence to a venerated custom. They testify to a public loss. They signalize a recognition of the virtues of a useful citizen, a brave soldier, a wise statesman.

Devoid of the pomp and show which would characterize a similar event under other forms of government, their very simplicity lends to them a force and dignity appropriate to the life of the man whom we mourn and to the memory of a patriotic and self-sacrificing servant of the Republic, in whose service he was when he died.

Considering the circumstances of his foreign birth, remembering that he came to this country a mere boy in years, both fatherless and motherless, and that without friends or means, and with but scant store of education, he by the exercise of great natural abilities rose step by step from a very humble position in life to be a major-general and a Senator of the United States, the story of Senator SEWELL'S advancement is remarkable and in some respects singular. Except that he was of Anglo-Irish lineage above the common, he might not

inaptly have said in the slightly altered language of Bulwer Lytton:

> My father died; and I, the lowly born,
> Was my own lord. Then did I seek to rise
> Out of the prison of my mean estate,
> And with such jewels as the exploring mind
> Brings from the caves of knowledge, buy my ransom
> From those twin gaolers of the daring heart—
> Low Birth and Iron Fortune.

The outbreak of the civil war found General SEWELL, then a young man, residing in New Jersey and already occupying a responsible position in railroad work. He was among the first to answer the nation's call for men to maintain its unity, and recruiting a company of his own went with it to the front as its captain. I shall not attempt to tell his story as a soldier. How he bore his part in that mighty four years' conflict which followed is splendidly attested by his early and numerous promotions, through which he rose steadily to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brevet brigadier-general, and finally brevet major-general. His first star was given him for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," where he was severely wounded. For his brilliant services in action at Spottsylvania and Gettysburg, as well as in other great battles of the war, he was awarded a medal of honor by Congress. He was but 30 years of age when he was entitled to wear the double star of a major-general. These memorial events in his career are a part of our country's history, and their story of his bravery and patriotism and of hardships endured for the love of his country will remain there to kindle the pride of his descendants and to encourage American youth to emulate his noble deeds.

Two events subsequent to his service in the civil war illustrate, one, the strength of his martial spirit, and the other, his capacity for command. Soon after the close of that great conflict he became identified with the National Guard of the

State of New Jersey and continued in it for the remainder of his life, being its major-general commanding at his death. Occupying that position when the late war with Spain broke out he was anxious to take the field again and was, in fact, appointed and commissioned a major-general of United States Volunteers by the late President McKinley. Following that occurred a most unusual event. You will remember, Mr. President, you and those who were serving in the Senate with him at that time, how, at the urgent request of the late Vice-President Hobart and a large number of his Senatorial colleagues who believed General SEWELL'S services were imperatively demanded here as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, he with great reluctance and regret declined the appointment and remained in the Senate at the post which, in the judgment of many of his associates, duty assigned to him.

Of his ability as a military commander I will mention but a single instance. In the year 1877 the country was profoundly agitated by labor troubles, particularly in connection with some of the railroads. In certain localities outside of my own State the fires of discontent, which had been smoldering, broke out in open conflagration. Property was destroyed and human lives sacrificed. Great lines of transportation were tied up and business was in a state of partial paralysis. The trouble reached New Jersey, and the calamity there was imminent. The conditions demanded the exercise of talent of the highest order. To meet the emergency General SEWELL was made provisional commander of the forces of the State, assembled to preserve order, and sent to Phillipsburg, N. J., the greatest point of danger. With rare courage, decision, and good judgment he opened and kept open the lines of travel throughout the territory under his command, restored peace and order, vindicated the majesty of the law,

and, what is worthy of the highest praise, accomplished all this without the destruction of property and without the loss of a single life. In the language of a conservative and competent authority, the late Adjutant-General Stryker, of New Jersey, "A more skillfully planned, silently but rapidly executed, and thoroughly effective movement was never made by State troops in the history of this country."

The qualities that enabled General SEWELL to rise to high rank and command in the military service of his adopted country marked him out for conspicuous success in the ranks of peace. Returning upon the close of hostilities in the civil war to his ante-bellum occupation and resuming his old home in New Jersey, he soon began climbing the paths of peace to new places of honor and trust. No obstacles or difficulties could long stay his advancement. Just as he had shown a marked genius for war, so in business and in statecraft he possessed all the important qualifications that make for success. He was a man of sound judgment, quick in decision, and untiringly industrious. He had in a marked degree one other trait which is essential to permanent distinction in any vocation in life—absolute fidelity to his promise. His plighted faith was an inviolable obligation. No man could ever truthfully charge General SEWELL with lukewarmness or faintheartedness to any friend or cause he professed to serve.

Immediately after the civil war, associating himself with the Republican party in New Jersey, he was chosen to the State senate in 1873, and continued a member of that body until elected to the Senate of the United States. His influence in shaping public affairs steadily grew, and in the councils of his party in his own State he became the acknowledged and undisputed leader. In the larger field of national politics he was also potential.

Nearly everyone now a member of this Senate knew him

well as a colleague, some for a long period of time. Those who served with him will bear me witness that here, as wherever else duty called him, he discharged every obligation with scrupulous fidelity. He did not aspire to the fame of an orator. He was essentially a man of action, not words. His ambition was to be known as a faithful, untiring, and effective worker. How well and aptly he might have said, speaking the words of one of Shakespeare's kingly characters:

> I profess not talking. Only this—
> Let each man do his part.

His favorite resort here was the committee room—that place where so much of the effective business of the Senate is transacted.

But if he shrank from public speaking, he was alert, active, tireless, and zealous in the performance of every duty. He was a man of strong and rugged character and when greatly moved by any cause near to his heart his whole nature became aroused and he could express himself with a directness and force clear, powerful, and convincing. Naturally a man of few words, he weighed his language carefully, but every utterance had its significance and place. I will quote one, and only one, sentence from the speeches of this taciturn man. It was upon an occasion when the conditions, the circumstances, the surroundings were all calculated to move him profoundly. He was about to retire from the senate of New Jersey, to sever connections which had lasted for years, and to take his seat as a Senator of the United States. As he arose at the call, and amid the plaudits of his old friends, he said with much feeling:

> You will not hear from me as an orator, for I am a simple man, laboring as many hours a day as any mechanic in the State, but when the nation and State are attacked and need a bosom to be bared to meet the attack, mine will be bared.

These words furnish a key to his character.

Very much of his influence with his political as well as

business associates grew out of the trait of character to which I have already alluded—the absolute dependence that could be put upon his promise. His personal integrity was unimpeachable. Under what appeared at times to be a rather cold and even haughty exterior he had a kind, sympathetic, and tender heart which moved him to do many acts of benevolence. His faithfulness to anyone who had obtained his confidence and esteem was proverbial. His friendship was as—

> Constant as the northern star,
> Of whose true-fixed and resting quality
> There is no fellow in the firmament.

To sum up the life and character of WILLIAM J. SEWELL, judging him by the standard of what he was and what he did, the facts lead to the inevitable conclusion that in his threefold capacity of citizen, soldier, and statesman he acquitted himself in a manner to reflect the highest credit upon the country that gave him free, ready, and largest opportunity to develop and bring into splendid fruition the varied and brilliant qualities born in him, upon the historic State that honored itself in long honoring him, and upon all who were concerned or associated with him in his noble and remarkably successful life work. His exalted quality of citizenship is attested by his achievements in the walks of peace, conspicuous among which was his evolution as a masterful developer of the great railroad system in which he started in a very humble capacity, and with which he was prominently identified nearly all his mature life. His character as a soldier, as incarnated in his deeds, proves him to have been a born commander, as full of sagacity as he was of courage, equally ready as he was resourceful, skillful, and efficient. In the Senate, first of the State he so much loved and so richly adorned and then of the nation whose Government and institutions he idolized, he bore himself from first to last as a wise, painstaking, and patriotic legislator.

There is only the assertion of a simple truth in saying, Mr. President, that the man whose very distinguished career closed upon the 27th day of December, 1901, and whose memory is the occasion of these justly deserved remembrances, was in all the relations of life, private as well as public—

> Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free;
> Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms;
> Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms.

The Senate thereupon, in accordance with the sixth resolution (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.), adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order made this day, until Saturday, December 20, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

FEBRUARY 9, 1903.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The message also communicated to the Senate resolutions passed by the House commemorative of the life and services of Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

JANUARY 6, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. The chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We come to Thee, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, because we believe in Thee as a faithful friend, a wise counselor, and a trustworthy guide, and because we know that in our weakness we need Thy counsel and Thy guiding hand in all the affairs of life. We bless Thee for the season that has just passed, with its hallowed associations and its far-reaching lessons, the home gatherings, their pleasures and joys; and we thank Thee that Thou hast brought us together again in health and strength. And, that the great problems that shall come before this House may be ably and efficiently disposed of, give to these, Thy servants, clear minds, high resolves, and lofty endeavors, that they may prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by a great people whom they represent. Since we last met death has entered into the Congressional family and taken from it a wise and faithful statesman, whose character has left its impress upon those who knew him and upon the nation he served. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the stricken family and bereaved friends with the blessed hope of immortality, and Thine shall be the praise through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DEATH OF SENATOR SEWELL, OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce to this House the death of that distinguished

citizen, soldier, and statesman, Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL, of the State of New Jersey. His death occurred last Friday a week, at his home, about 9 o'clock in the morning. For months he had heroically struggled against disease, which finally proved too strong for his constitution to longer resist, and he passed away, surrounded by his family, and was laid to rest on the last day of the year, mourned by thousands of people of his own and other States as no other citizen of the State was ever mourned.

I shall not at this time, by any extended remarks, endeavor to express for myself, the people of the State, or the thousands of his associates in business and politics the high appreciation and deep affection entertained for him.

At some other time, under more appropriate conditions, the House will be asked to set aside a part of its time, when the members will be afforded an opportunity to pay such tributes to his memory as is befitting such a life, character, and distinguished public service as was rendered by him to the State, in the service of his country, and the council of the nation.

His untimely death is the greatest loss the State of New Jersey has ever suffered.

As a further mark of esteem, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator SEWELL this House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the resolutions (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

JANUARY 7, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

DECEMBER 13, 1902.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR SEWELL, OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. GARDNER, of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of resolutions commemorative of the life, character, and services of the late Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. William J. Browning, Chief Clerk, called the House to order and read the following communication:

FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

I hereby designate as Speaker pro tempore for this day Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey.

D. B. HENDERSON, *Speaker*.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, whose spirit is everywhere present to uphold, strengthen, and guide Thy children in the discharge of the cares and responsibilities which must needs come to us in this earthly existence. We thank Thee for the holy Sabbath day, which takes us, if we will, out of the busy whirl and turmoil of life's activities, not only to quiet and rest, but to a contemplation of the larger relationships of life with Thee and our fellow-men. We thank Thee for whatever is great in men as financiers, as discoverers, as statesmen, as scholars or teachers of truth and righteousness, but above all we thank Thee for that full rounded-out character in men which lifts them above self in poise and nobility of soul. We bless Thee for all whom Thou hast raised up to be leaders of men, especially for the men of America who have wrought and woven into the fibers of our nation their characters, which make it strong and great; and as we gather here to-day, help us to call to mind whatever was noble and pure and lofty in those whom we would honor by this sacred service, and let Thy loving arms be about those who are near and dear to them in the ties of kinship, to comfort and sustain them in that blessed hope of the immortality of the soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE FOR THIS DAY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order under which the proceedings of this day will be governed.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, by unanimous consent,
Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 8th day of February,

1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of resolutions commemorative of the life, character, and services of the late Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Flanagan, by unanimous consent, it was

Resolved, That when the House meets on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, it shall consider appropriate resolutions memorial of the public services and life of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the Fourth Congressional district of New Jersey.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That this House has heard with sincere regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, late a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey, and tenders to the family of the deceased the assurance of its profound sympathy with them in the bereavement they have been called upon to sustain, and the further assurance that this House recognizes the lofty patriotism and eminent abilities of the deceased and the value of his long and distinguished public service to his country.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. SEWELL a certified copy of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, before proceeding, I desire to ask unanimous consent for general leave to print on this resolution. It so comes about that at least five distinguished gentlemen who were to speak here to-day, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Bingham and Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McDermott, of New Jersey, are either confined to their homes by sickness or are unavoidably absent. It is desirable that they, at least, should be able to place their tributes of respect upon the record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that general leave to print may be granted upon the resolution just read. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Address of Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker: We are met to commemorate the life and achievements of Gen. William Joyce Sewell, late a United States Senator from the State of New Jersey. His was the distinguished life of a distinguished man, and his a distinguished character in a country and generation prolific of remarkable men and remarkable achievements.

His life was an attestation of the merit of industry, integrity, and valor—valor not only to lead the charge on the field of war, but also to follow conviction in civic affairs, whatever the threatened consequences. So it was everywhere said of him that his word was a bond, his promise performance. Foes vied with friends in admiration of his character, and at length he came to be regarded as the embodiment of New Jersey's civic and military wisdom—the best representative of a magnificent State with a most splendid populace.

The life of this man was simple, earnest, and eventful. He rose to high rank and commanding power in every field he entered. He commanded the unquestioning faith of superiors in civil and military organizations, and the confidence of the public in political affairs.

The biographical story of General Sewell has been told and is written in the record. I shall not repeat it at length. He was, in part at least, of Scotch-Irish blood, a strain which has contributed much to the country's strength from the days of the colonies to the present. It may not be true, as sometimes contended, that "If it had not been for the Scotch-Irish in America there would have been no United States of America." And again, "There would have been no Revolution, no revolt." It may or may not have been stated too strongly

when it was said that "They formed the backbone and the best part of Washington's army;" but the names of Stark, and Knox, and Pickens, and McIntosh, and Patterson, and Scott, and MacDougall, and St. Clair, and Henry, and Rutledge, and Clinton, and Livingstone, and McKean, and John McKinley, and Richard Caswell, and New Jersey's own William Alexander form a mighty group among the immortals of that period.

SEWALL was an adopted citizen—one among the millions who have come to America and have been invaluable contributors to our strength and greatness. They have joined in the development of our industries and in expanding our commerce, have added to our scientific attainments, adorned the professions, embellished our literature, and defended our institutions in the forum and on the field.

Senator SEWELL was born in Ireland. He was English on his father's side and Scotch-Irish—perhaps Irish and Scotch-Irish—on his mother's. He came to the United States at the age of 16 years—shipped on a merchant vessel as a sailor for a voyage around the world and returned mate of the ship. Soon after the return he was mustered in as a captain of a New Jersey company for the civil war. He served until its close and retired a brevet major-general. Being now in private life he took employment with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He remained a railroad man by occupation for the balance of his life. In the early seventies he also entered the field of politics, from which he retired only at death. He was chosen to the State senate for three terms of three years each. He left that office to enter the Senate of the United States. Although he twice failed of reelection to that body, because of the defeat of his party in the State, he remained the leader and was each time the candidate and the choice of his party for the high office. He was afterwards twice reelected to the Senate and died a Senator.

The sailor boy, the captain of volunteers, had become a general and a Senator of national renown and the commanding figure of his State.

New Jersey is honored by a long roll of names great in war and peace. In the war of the Revolution, Alexander, Maxwell, Dayton, Winds, Newcomb, Shreve, Martin, Brearly, Ogden, Rhoa, and many more achieved fame befitting a monument.

In the war of 1812, Perry with others won immortality and added luster to their country's arms and history. Kearney and Stockton added new glory to her page in the war with Mexico. No monument could rise broad enough and lofty enough to bear the names of her sons who merit imperishable fame for deeds done on the fields of the great civil conflict.

Her sons have been not less eminent as jurists and statesmen. She had her Daytons, her Stocktons, her Frelinghuysens. As an explorer, her Albert Montgomery Pike left his name towering forever on the peak above the clouds. And yet it has some how come about that the unassisted, self-made SEWELL is adopted as her popular hero, and to him she will probably erect the first monument commemorative of a distinguished son.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL was one of the few who could walk alone. He was wholly self-reliant. His opinions were formed from influences within rather than without, and never depended upon what another man thought or wrote or said. In both civil and military affairs his determinations were quick as the promptings of intuition and, if authority or responsibility were his, action was as prompt as decision, and he pursued the course determined upon with singleness of purpose and disregard of personal consequences. Those who knew him well in arms best understood his self-reliance and

his qualifications for independent action and command. An instance will illustrate. On a bloody and well-nigh disastrous day of the civil war, General Mott received an order in general terms to "Fully develop the strength of the enemy in front." He passed it to Sewell. When the corps commander noticed a youthful and smooth-faced figure leading a force into the woods, he rode up to General Mott and asked, "Will that young fellow develop the enemy?" The reply was characteristic of the gallant Mott and expressed the faith superior officers had in SEWELL. Before the sun went down that day the commander might well have wished the development had been less efficient.

General SEWELL's life was a campaign whose close found him a conqueror. With no friends, save those he made by noble effort, he had all the adverse external conditions of a "stranger in a strange land" to overcome. He had neither the aids of friendship, fortune, nor a thorough preparation for his work. He was incapable of resorting to flattery or hypocrisy. He was not endowed with great tact. He would not silently pursue a right course for a false reason. Hence, every advance he obtained he was required to conquer. He fought his way to promotion as a sailor. He fought his way to every promotion in war. He fought his way in his adopted profession, and won his promotions by achievements. He fought his way under adverse conditions in politics, and here again he had to conquer to succeed, and although, in his later years, all trusted and none opposed him, he still bore the arms and wore the armor. He lifted his battle-ax in very boyhood and never laid it down—it fell from his relaxing grasp when the aged conqueror was dying.

Hence SEWELL charging out from amidst defeat and disaster of the army at Chancellorsville and delivering a stunning and

bewildering blow straight in the face of victorious pursuit, while giving to history and the world one of its most glorious spectacles of gallantry in arms, but illustrated the real character of the hero of that hour. Nowhere, in any capacity, was defeat, however overwhelming it seemed, accepted by him as complete or final. He wheeled and charged, and charged again. Where the tide of disaster was to be stayed and turned back, he was most heroic and conquering.

He was of that class of mighty actors who do not so much write their names in the history of great events as they fix their image upon them. They illustrate themselves on the scene of the most eventful hour. Not a story but a scene illustrates them in a way so characteristic that the life is portrayed. SEWELL as a lad resisting mutiny—in early manhood enlisting to preserve the Union—later quelling riot; and then giving all his splendid energy to the overthrow of what he believed to be wrong and oppressive in civil affairs, exhibits his intuitive determination to aid in preserving and upholding order and law and justice.

The spirit of adventure was born in WILLIAM J. SEWELL. It was true to his nature that he early crossed the seas to America. When he shipped as a sailor it was inevitable that he should choose as his first experience, if opportunity offered, a voyage around the world. It could readily have been foretold that he would plunge himself into the civil war. Beneath the quiet, dignified, but gentle exterior was a lion heart throbbing with a mighty impulse to do something great for man and society. The civil war met that impulse. The unprecedented struggle offered ample opportunity even for satiation of all such ambitions. SEWELL, with the thousands of other like spirits, was satisfied by the experiences and scars of four years of steady fighting, and he settled down to the

work of civil life. But he had been born for conflict—storms were his element. To the storm he would have drawn, and arrayed himself with the right as he saw it. Somewhere, at some time, he must have been an actor at the point of the world's greatest tumult.

Few ever achieve success from resources so purely personal, innate, and characteristic. When he sailed on the voyage around the world, it is not recorded that he had a friend on shipboard, yet he returned mate of the ship. When he went into the war, he was unknown in his command and left no influence in his State to seek his advancement, yet he left that command a brevet major-general. When he entered the railroad service, he had "no friend at court," yet he died the president of the road. He entered politics without a relative or political friend in New Jersey at a time when all eminent positions were occupied by men of historic family and political resource, and he was regarded somewhat in the light of an intruder; he became the unquestioned leader whose opinions were accepted as public policy and "molded a State's decrees," a United States Senator whom none aspired to unseat. So, too, in every enterprise with which he was associated, his suggestions were largely adopted as lines of business policy. This brings to view the most uncommon, most remarkable combination of elements in this one man. Nature seems to have almost overendowed him; as a man of affairs, as a soldier, a statesman, a politician, he achieved greatness—several full measures of success, any one of which might well satisfy even a proud ambition.

In his home life and relation SEWELL exhibited that chivalrous regard, devotion, and tender solicitude for family beautifully typical of the Scotch the world over. Wherever the Scotchman, whether from Scotland or Ireland, may go,

however hard his lot or engrossing his cares, the wellsprings of his domestic love never dry; and though his rugged nature is hard to touch and move, and though he exhibits the giant's strength and the greatest self-control, if you mention the loved and absent he is conquered and betrays it with a tear. I have never met a man of this blood who could with dry eyes speak of his mother's grave.

When General SEWELL died the light to which Jerseymen had looked for a longer period and with greater confidence than to any preceding one for guidance in both civil and military affairs was extinguished. How fully we had trusted him, how wholly we had relied upon him, what burdens we had imposed upon his busy life, we did not realize till he had gone. Then we saw he had filled many places; that he had been our statesman, our soldier, our politician—the inspiration of our policies and enactments, the very sources of our political will.

ADDRESS OF MR. MCCLELLAN, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SPEAKER: Many years ago, when a little boy, I was taken by my father to a session of the senate of the State of New Jersey. What particularly impressed my childish mind was the presence of the presiding officer. I can remember the respect and admiration I felt for him. I thought he was one whose example all might follow. A quarter of a century has passed since then, and during that time my first impression of WILLIAM J. SEWELL has grown stronger with the years. Although my lot has been cast in another State, I have always felt a Jerseyman's pride in her strong men, and a Jerseyman's love for those who have made her famous.

SEWELL occupied the seat of Jonathan Elmer, of John Rutherford, of Richard Stockton, and Jonathan Dayton. With such a parliamentary ancestry it would not have been surprising had he been lost in the shadow of his forebears; yet SEWELL stands out as the representative of all that has made New Jersey, and that has made this great nation of ours what they are to-day.

Honesty and ability are the presupposed possessions of every man who enters the Senate, but in addition to these essentials SEWELL possessed a manhood and a manliness that were worthy of the best traditions of our history. A gallant soldier in the Army of the Potomac, with a dash and daring that came of his Irish blood, a masterful ruler of men in politics, he achieved success and fame through his own exertions and because he never compromised with his sense of right.

Although he was a militant partisan, he never permitted party prejudice to swerve him from the path of righteousness. No more splendid page is written in our history than that

which contains the story of SEWELL'S moral courage in the Fitz-John Porter case. Undeterred by the fact that it had become a party issue, undaunted by the pressure of social and political friends, it was enough for him to believe that a great wrong had been done to a gallant soldier, and, taking his very political life in his hands, he fought the good fight through to victory. Those who knew the man expected nothing other from him. His fight in this particular case was but an incident in the battle he waged through life—a constant struggle of all that was just and honest and true—a struggle that is crowned to-day with the victory of the love and respect of all who knew him.

ADDRESS OF MR. HULL, OF IOWA.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was not my good fortune to know General SEWELL previous to my entrance into Congress. While I had met him at great conventions, it was in such manner as to only acquire a casual knowledge of the man; but when I came here and he entered the Senate the lines of legislation threw us together so closely that I learned to know him well, to have a profound respect for his judgment, and to have an admiration and love for the man. The life and achievements of Senator SEWELL, as outlined by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Gardner] this morning, are the greatest tribute that can be paid to the genius of American institutions in affording such men from any country the opportunity to work out their own great destinies, as well as the greatest tribute to the Senator himself.

Coming to this country, as stated, a poor, unknown boy, entering the Army of the Union to battle for the life of the Republic and the perpetuation of free institutions, fighting his way up without any fictitious aids, rank by rank, step by step until, as stated, he left the Army of the United States at the close of the civil war with the high rank of brevet major-general—he achieved much of military glory. Then, turning to civil life with the same energy, the same integrity, the same courage, the same intelligence and high purpose, he carved for himself a place both in business and in politics that makes him stand unrivaled among the sons of New Jersey.

His life and his achievements, his accomplishments, his character, all leave an inspiration for the future, not only to the sons of New Jersey, but to the young men of the Republic wherever the history of the country is studied. To the Senate

of the United States he brought a trained intellect, a thorough knowledge of politics and government, and when he was on committees of conference, his judgment almost invariably was of such character, backed by such reason, that the conferees associated with him, almost without exception, yielded to his desires, his wishes, or his arguments.

Mr. Speaker, during this busy life in the Senate of the United States, at the head of a great railroad corporation, looking after multitudinous questions that affected those associated with him, both in politics and business, there never was a time when this great-hearted Scotch-Irish American was not ready to turn aside from his busy pursuits to look after the interests of those who served their country with him during the days of the civil war. Most men in his position would have had enough to do to occupy them fully, either as president of that great corporation or as a Senator of the United States. Mr. SEWELL, however, attended to both, and then gave enough time to see to it that in the great Homes that are built up by this generous Government to care for those who battled for the flag during the days of the rebellion their inmates were cared for, their wants supplied, and the best interests of the Homes at all times advanced.

I regret that it was not my privilege to know him more in his home life. One evening I was a guest at his home for a short time, and I found there that the people of his neighborhood, the statesmen who were visiting his locality on that occasion, went to his house to spend of the evening the hours that were left in converse with this sage of New Jersey. There, too, through that gentleness, that hospitality, courtesy, and kindness which so pervaded his nature, as well as the ability with which he presented the different questions that came before us in our conversation, I learned to admire him in

that place as I had learned to love and admire him in his public life. It is a great tribute to any American to say that his home life is perfect, and that is all that was needed, to my mind, to round out the splendid career of this great man. I am glad to be here to-day to listen to that part of the tribute of my friend from New Jersey [Mr. Gardner] and to pay my tribute of respect, feeble as it may be, to this man who adopted our country and added renown and glory to her citizenship.

Address of Mr. Steele, of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker: It was my good fortune to know Senator William J. Sewell well, the acquaintance beginning during the session of the Forty-seventh Congress, while he was serving as Senator and as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I was a member of the House on the same committee, where we were thrown together quite frequently. It was only necessary to be with Senator Sewell a very short time in order to be impressed with his superb qualifications as a business man. I came to know him better on account of our association as members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes from 1891 until his death. To those who did know him well it is not surprising to learn from his biography that, although he came to this country from another as a poor boy, he succeeded in every undertaking to the satisfaction of his friends and, no doubt, of himself.

He shipped as a boy, bound for the Pacific, and became the first officer before the end of the voyage. He enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the civil war, and closed his military career as a major-general. Whether in military life or in business life, it was always the same with him; he landed at the head of every enterprise in which he was engaged, without regard to where he started. He was three times president of the senate of his State, and elected three times as a Senator of the United States. Six times was he chairman of the State delegation to the national conventions. He was one of the oldest members in continuous service of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes at the time of his death. He served one year as its president, utterly refusing further election to this important office on account of pressing business

engagements too numerously made to become a member of the Board, notwithstanding the earnest desire of his fellow-members that he should do so. He showed great interest, in fact, unusual interest, in the philanthropic business of the Board.

Senator SEWELL was a quiet, modest, and unobtrusive man, able, forceful, honest, and strong. He was held in the highest esteem by all whose fortune it was to know him. He was a faithful, loyal, and affectionate husband and father. He was loved and revered by his family. I attended his funeral and was not surprised to learn in what high esteem he was held by the citizens of New Jersey, and especially of those of the city of Camden, in which he lived, every business house, large or small, of whatever character, being absolutely closed. The memory of such men truly lives after them.

Address of Mr. Stewart, of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker: Death is regarded in the religions and poetry of all nations both as a destroyer and deliverer; as a sting as well as a blessing; as a consummation, and a sad interruption; as a curse and a benediction.

It requires faith unquestioned and profound to believe that death is other than a curse when it takes a beloved one in the hey day of youth, in the roseate hour of hope and promise; but we are in a measure satisfied when the grim messenger takes one from our ranks whose life work has been crowned, whose career ended, is brilliant and replete. Life then prolonged is but repetition, cumulative, and oftentimes monotonous.

The life of Senator Sewell was complete, was crowned, was finished, full of useful labor and distinguished success.

Born in Ireland in lowly, middle rank, he succeeded by sheer merit and ability to reach the highest office in the nation eligible to the foreign born.

He was a commanding figure and power in his State, and a United States Senator of wonderful influence and prestige. In his adopted State he was a man of large affairs and influence, and his strength was always directed to increase its commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, and New Jersey properly appreciates the efforts of Senator Sewell in the development of her interests along these lines.

But it is as a soldier, courageous, daring, ever intrepid, that General Sewell's enduring fame will largely rest.

The story of his soldier life, and his deeds of heroism read like a romance Who will ever forget Sewell at Chancellorsville and his brilliant achievements in that great battle?

General Sickles in his official report of the battle says:

> Charge after charge was made by this gallant brigade under Colonel SEWELL, Fifth New Jersey, upon whom the command devolved (after the loss of General Mott and Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, wounded) before it was withdrawn, terribly reduced and mutilated, from the part assigned it. Its stern resistance to the impulsive assaults of the enemy and the brilliant charges made in return were worthy of the "Old Guard." No soldier could refuse a tribute of admiration in remembrance of the last charge made. A small body, for a regiment, drove the enemy out of the rifle pits near Fairview before withdrawing and returned with 40 men, whose sole reliance in this charge was in the bayonet, every cartridge having been exploded moments before.

Such was SEWELL, the soldier.

SEWELL in appearance was essentially military, and his mind was in the mold of the hero. Always taciturn, his silence was as significant and sometimes as ominous as the sphinx, and filled you with apprehension that what he would do next might "make or unmake him quite."

His purpose was always lofty, never trivial; he loved his adopted country with a chivalrous and courtly devotion, and was always ready to immolate his services, his means—yes, life itself, on its altars.

General SEWELL was a polished gentleman, withal, not demonstrative, but strongly and warmly attached to his friends, and as constant in his friendship as destiny. He believed friendship to be the "sweetener of life, the cement of the soul, the solder of society," nor was he unforgiving toward his enemies; his soul harbored no bitterness; it was gentle and kind and his whole bearing and conversation toward those with whom he came in social or official contact tended to encourage and help.

SEWELL, as has been said, was a silent man, but when he spoke a kindly smile would often irradiate his stern face and his words would be low and sweet and full of friendly interest.

His memory comes to us not in a "robe of mourning and in a faded light," but in brilliant colors and colossal figures as a dignified statesman, a heroic soldier, a stately citizen, and a constant friend.

We are satisfied that time will add to the estimate of SEWELL'S worth and services, and that a just posterity will regard his military exploits and civic employments at a much higher standard even than is so generously accorded by his contemporaries.

In these memorial services we note in halting words the life of those we think we know sufficiently to testify concerning.

Our lives are involved, too, most of us in a less conspicuous sense, but all amply within their limitations. We alone know surely our purpose and inspiration, but let us all sincerely hope that each of us in our public efforts, and in our private concerns and friendships, will be guided by the spirit General SEWELL was controlled by—a lofty and generous patriotism and unselfish devotion to duty, and a magnificent and enduring love of mankind.

In parting we salute the splendid and distinguished dead, while we abide a while in the shadow of the Great Mystery with the waiting and anxious living.

Address of Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker: Now neither the birthplace nor the parentage of William J. Sewell interests us or those who shall come after us, beyond the simple matter of history.

But what he aspired to be, what he did, and what he was are matters of vast importance, since his life is a priceless heritage. Ours is an age of true hero worship in the largest and best sense of the term; and the life of William J. Sewell will long be an inspiration to every lad of New Jersey, where the potentiality of his personal influence will never cease if the secondary or reflected power of his soul shall be taken into the range of our contemplation.

What William J. Sewell did has been recounted elsewhere, and his achievements have also been reviewed here to-day; therefore, I shall pay my tribute of respect to this natural leader and chieftain of men by recalling those qualities and characteristics which, combining, it seems to me, made him what he was.

His purpose never slept. He knew as well as any man I ever met that one of the most striking differences between men in the race of life is the measure of determination. His determination was invincible. His energy was measured by his heart beats. He died like a warrior in the fury of battle, restless because he must rest.

Buoyed up and borne along by a God-like will, he clearly saw that—

> True ambition there alone resides
> Where Justice vindicates and Wisdom guides.
> Wouldst thou be famed? Have those high acts in view
> Brave men would act.

He clearly saw that all work is noble if nobly done, and every task was so nobly wrought by him that it was turned into a stepping-stone to a higher and broader plane of action, where duties multiplied and burdens heavier grew, only to bring new opportunities to his aspiring soul. Through well doing, from round to round, he mounted the ladder of fame and held his place with equal poise. As step by step he gained his vantage ground, he left no doubt in any mind that his "words were bonds." Indeed, there were those—

> Who scanned the actions of his daily life
> With all the industrious malice of a foe,
> And nothing met their eyes but deeds of honor.

Nor was his the honor, confined and measured by subtle speech whose terms fixed narrow bounds for his interpretation, but rather that which sounds in wisdom and knows no limitation except what justice makes. By every instinct he seemed to know that honor, indeed, is the finest sense of justice the human mind can frame; and being so happily and fortunately constituted he could—

> Poise the cause in justice's equal scale,
> Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

Herein lay the wisdom of his party leadership more than in practice and experience, for the former was absolutely essential, while the latter could only be a helpful incident in such consummate success as his.

His life was one of many relationships, and he almost invariably, with unerring discernment, could detect the false and discover the true, and realizing that a false friendship, like clambering vines, shades and rots the walls it covers, while true friendship brings to life the brightest sunshine and sweetest pleasures. He recognized and held as friends only tried and transparent characters.

No one ever charged him with disloyalty nor placed a limit to the measure of the support to which he was justly entitled. He never forgot a friend, and he requited every favor fourfold.

He was a stranger to the sense of ingratitude, and though he almost personified reserve in his military mien his heart was as tender as a child's.

These were the qualities which, uniting in his soul, made him a patriot of heroic mold.

Never shall I forget his patriotic words when his heart had been touched by the presentation of a token of friendship, upon which he discovered the name of his wife interwrought with his own.

Alluding to his love for that country which had made it possible for him to do so much for himself, with an emotion he only with the greatest difficulty could partly conceal, he expressed a profound regret, evidently most sincere, that it had not been his glorious fortune to fall in battle fighting for her cause. He said that this had been the one earnest desire of his life, and that when from political considerations, urged by his colleagues in the United States Senate, he could not accept the commission tendered him by President McKinley, he willingly and gladly laid both of his boys upon the altar of his country.

Of him it can be truly said:

> My country claims me all, claims every passion,
> Her liberty henceforth be all my thought,
> Though with a brother's life cheaply bought,
> For her mine own I'd willingly resign,
> And say with transport that the gain was mine.

William J. Sewell possessed the will of a god, and was inspired by a noble ambition. He was wise, he was grateful,

he was loyal, he was brave. "His integrity was as spotless as a star." His life was as pure as a bar of light. He loved his country, and the full measure of his devotion to her was not found in his own life nor in the priceless lives of his two sons which he gladly proffered, but in an earnest desire that his blood might be poured out on the battlefield in defense of her flag.

ADDRESS OF MR. ADAMS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: I can not say that these memorial services which we hold in commemoration of our departed colleagues appeal to my best judgment. I rarely participate in them, but there are occasions when the distinguished abilities of the departed member make an irresistible call for recognition, and when to this is added a warm friendship of many years' standing one can not refrain from paying the tribute justly due to the legislator and the friend. In my opinion the best eulogy that any man can have is the record of his public services during his life. That opinion is more than confirmed by the case of the distinguished gentleman whose memory I rise to honor. His life was one of acts and deeds and not of speech. His acts are recorded in the records of his Congressional career. His energy is displayed in the many business interests which he brought to a state of almost perfection, and his gallant deeds are written on the pages of the history of the country he loved so well.

The life of General SEWELL is one of the grandest illustrations of the liberality of our institutions as founded by our forefathers, to enable individual worth and individual energy to have full opportunity for their development under our free institutions, regardless of station in life or the support of powerful influence.

Senator SEWELL, inspired by that active ambition which predominates in the Scotch-Irish character, emigrated to this country at the age of 18 years. He at once entered upon his life work with a clear and vigorous mind and with a stern determination to meet every duty and trust with his best effort. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when the war of secession broke out. With the same assurance that

appertained to his daily work he applied in his conviction that his services belonged to his adopted country. We were receiving its benefits. He felt that he must return his obligation in maintaining its integrity. He organized a company of volunteers and was commissioned a captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, and served during the entire war with gallantry and military ability. His devotion to his new duty was such that within a year he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and was severely wounded at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It was at the former battle that, while temporarily commanding the Second Brigade of New Jersey, he led a daring charge and achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war, capturing many stands of colors, and so earned his brigadier-generalcy.

At the close of the war, on April 2, 1865, we find him still in the service, taking an active part in the campaign which led to the surrender of General Lee. After his long and gallant service at the close of the war he was brevetted major-general.

General SEWELL'S military career is another illustration of the patient care and strict attention to the matter in charge which always characterized whatever he undertook. A strict disciplinarian, he was noted for his kindly feeling for and the careful attention which he gave to the men under his command. He was esteemed and beloved by all who came into contact with him, and even amid the rigor and hardships of a military campaign the kindly side of his nature was never hardened by the terrible scenes and acts occurring daily under his knowledge.

Senator SEWELL illustrated that type of American soldier who, like Cincinnatus, when the war was over, laid down his sword and returned to his peaceful avocations. He entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad system in its

New Jersey branches. Here again his indomitable will and perserverance led to his rapid promotion, and he passed from one grade to another until he became president of one of its roads. Senator SEWELL'S mind was of too active a nature to be limited simply to his business routine. He was naturally attracted to public affairs, and took an active interest in the politics of the State of New Jersey. This State was wise enough to command his services, and he was elected to the State senate. Here the same force of character stood him in good stead, and with the same result, for he became the president of the senate. In 1881 he was chosen by the legislature to be its United States Senator. In that body he was known as the "silent Senator," but the impression must not be gained that he could not express his views, for when his counsel was sought Senator SEWELL could express his judgment in as clear and forceful a manner as any of his colleagues in that illustrious body. It was not lack of ability, it was the modesty and reserve of the man, as he rarely volunteered his advice, but never sought to evade the responsibility of his position when his opinion was demanded.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is left to those who knew Senator SEWELL as a friend and in his domestic relations to most thoroughly appreciate his character. Like all men of reserve, when once a man was taken into his friendship, he was loyal to an uncommon degree, and stood ever ready to aid and advise when called upon by that tie. It was my good fortune to see a good deal of Senator SEWELL in a social way, and I will ever prize the opportunity I so had of knowing a man of so pure and honest a character, with such high ideas of his duties in public and private life; and much as the State will mourn his loss and miss his great services, and brilliant as is his record on the pages of his country's history, it will be those who knew him best will mourn him the most.

Address of Mr. Parker, of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker: The life of William Joyce Sewell was a romance. He was a little boy in an Irish town, where his father, an Englishman, held some office, I believe, in the internal revenue. His mother was one of the Irish gentry, but that boyhood was spent in poverty. As a youth he became a sailor amid the islands of the Pacific. Then he came here and was a soldier for the Union, decorated for bravery with a medal of honor, retired after four years as brigadier-general and brevet major-general, and still in his early manhood.

He began life anew as the captain of a freight yard. He rose in the same quick fashion to be superintendent and president of a railroad that was one of the great branches of the Pennsylvania system. Then, as a politician, first as State senator, he suddenly came into command of the political circles of his State—a command that was almost as military as that which he had exercised in the Army. Elected Senator of the United States amid a storm of opposition, defeated for his second term, he was finally reelected by acclamation, taking a place here at the head of the nation, where he was the trusted adviser of our wisest Presidents and carried the weight and strength of the man who is born to rule.

One fact alone will show this. The President wished to make him a major-general in the Spanish war. His associates could not spare him from the Senate and begged him to remain.

Such a life is a romance, but it is one that is not easy to tell. His nearest friends know how deeply he loved them, how thoroughly he trusted them, how loyal he was to them, how fully he felt for them, how eager he was to advance all

those in whom he believed. But his nearest friends heard very little about himself. He was the lifelong soldier, who acted instead of talking, who decided instead of remembering, and who thought only for a purpose.

And yet all this kind of description tells very little about him, either to friends or to strangers. It tells very much more of his heart to know that in manhood he went back to the little Irish town where he had spent his boyhood in order to go past and look at the house where his mother had lived, but without the heart to go in, because it was occupied by strangers. It tells something more to remember the more than brotherly affection which always prevailed between himself and his brother, Robert Sewell, the lawyer, of New York, who had come here almost with him, where the two brothers had helped each other in their new country in the New World.

At the battle of Williamsburg he was a young captain of infantry. I think it was his first field. A fieldpiece and some ammunition had been captured from the other side. He took possession of it, like the sailor that he was—ready for everything—and, with two or three men to help him, was serving the piece against its former owners. At this time General Kearny rode up and asked him his name and his regiment. He said, "Do you belong to the artillery?" "No; to the infantry." "How did you come to serve the gun?" And when it was explained he said, "Be kind enough to give General Kearny's compliments to your colonel, and say to him that you are a gallant and efficient young officer whose conduct ought to be commended."

General SEWELL was prouder of this, his first commendation in his first battle, than perhaps of any other. The military phase of his character remained throughout his life. It was almost as a chief that he always received his friends in the receptions which were held by him, crowding his rooms at Trenton, whenever he went to the State capital. Within

what he deemed to be his own sphere he disposed of all matters with military promptness and precision, and yet no one could be more regardful of the sphere of influence of others. His delicate deference to the wishes of representatives whose opinions differed from his own was as marked as his autocratic rule where he had the right. His sensitive honor was shown by the fact that as ex-senator of the State, and at one time ex-Senator of the United States, he always refused to exercise the privilege of going upon the floor.

He began his political career in New Jersey amid the most bitter opposition. Before his death he had conquered the respect and love of those who had been most opposed to him. He lived simply. He made no display. He was a magnate in railroad circles, but no one would have known it from his ways. He did his duty through life, never fearing to assume new work, until what he had to do in business, in statecraft, in charity among the old soldiers and elsewhere, finally overwhelmed him.

When he died the whole State went into mourning. His funeral was a spontaneous outburst of grief. For courage, loyalty, truth, and courtesy, whether as soldier, statesman, citizen, or man, the memory of WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL is dear to his friends, who are found wherever his work was done, whether in war, in government, or in the pursuits of peace. Let us keep such memories green.

> Blessed is the land whose heroes still have life
> Within the heart-world of their countrymen,
> Inspiriting its youth to noble deeds
> And love of what has made it free and great.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there any further remarks? The question is upon the adoption of the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

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